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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1916

西曆年二月十九日第三回

10 CENTS

KWANTUNG'S HEAD WOULD RATHER DIE THAN PROVE FALSE

Declares He'll Be Torn To
Pieces Before Seceding
From Yuan.

HIS TROOPS LOYAL
Canton Reports His Brother,
Gen. Lung Chin-kwang,
Is To Persuade Him

Reuters' Pacific Service to The China Press
Hongkong, March 21.—Rumor is busy regarding the situation at Canton. Circumstantial reports are ripe that the troops have mutinied and that, consequently, Lung Chin-kwang is about to proclaim the independence of the province. A further rumor says that an agreement has been drafted in a neighboring port whereby the Chiangchun has consented to remain at the head of the administration under the new Government.

Reuter's correspondent has positive information that Lung indignantly refutes these malicious slanders and declares his determination of being torn to pieces in mortal combat rather than secede from Yuan Shih-k'ai and yield to a declaration of independence. An official report from Canton denies the rumored mutiny of the troops, who remain absolutely loyal. Canton is quiet.

A further rumor ascribes disloyalty to the Commander of the Bocca-Tigris Fort and a refusal on his part to carry out Lung's orders during the past seven days. There is an authoritative denial of this rumor, which is baseless, in as much as the said Commander is amongst Lung's most trusted officials, having entered Canton with the Chiangchun when the latter assumed military control of Canton after the collapse of the last rebellion.

The run on the Bank of China continues in a mitigated form.

Chiangchun Affairs Loyalty
Hongkong, March 20.—(Delayed by censor).—Twelve leading members of the Canton gentry called at the Chiangchun's Yamen on the 13th with the object of ascertaining Lung Chin-kwang's attitude vis-a-vis the present critical situation.

Lung Chi-kwang informed the delegation of his determination to fight to the bitter end against any opposition to the constituted government, adding that there can be no question of a declaration of independence by Kwangtung.

Lung Chi-kwang has telegraphed to the Ministry of Finance, Peking, that he would appropriate, for the meantime, all such funds as have hitherto been allocated as Kwangtung's contribution to the Central Government for the purpose of enlistment.

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Robertson to Succeed
K. of K. as War Chief



Sir W. R. Robertson

London, February 9.—Great Britain's war operations will soon be under the active direction of Sir William Robertson, now chief of staff, according to widespread rumors.

London generally accepts the report that Earl Kitchener will be superseded as Secretary for War by Lord Derby.

The London Daily Sketch says Sir William Robertson will receive powers which will insure him freedom from interference, except from the Cabinet as a whole. It adds that Earl Kitchener will undertake duties of a higher responsible character elsewhere.

Some believe this portends the departure of the present Secretary of War for Salonica, where immense operations are said to be impending, or for field operations even further east.

Germany Gets Sharp
Note From Holland
On Tubantia's Loss

3 Explosions, One After Ship
Stopped, Preclude Mine
Theory with Palembang

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 20.—The Nieuwe van den Dag states that the Netherlands Government has sent a very severe Note to Germany concerning the sinking of the Tubantia.

The fact that there were three explosions, the last occurring after the liner had come to a standstill, appears to preclude the mine theory in the case of the Palembang.

The first was a slight explosion at the engines were reversed. A few minutes later, there was a heavy explosion on the starboard side and, two minutes after, a terrific explosion near the engines blew the ship in half.

One of the boats which had just been lowered on the starboard side was blown out of the water and nine of the crew were injured. A British destroyer rescued them.

London, March 20.—The British steamer Port Dalhousie (1,744 tons; R. A. McLellan, Newcastle) has been sunk. Seven survivors of the crew have been landed.

Norwegian Ship Sunk

The Norwegian steamer Langell has been sunk. Sixteen survivors of the crew have been landed.

Copenhagen, March 20.—The Norwegian steamer Kong Ing (867 tons) bound for Luebeck, has arrived at Frederikshavn, in Denmark, with a prize crew of six on board from a British submarine which examined the ship's papers in the Cattegat and ordered the steamer to Leith, but, her coal being insufficient, she is completing her supply at Frederikshavn.

The Weather

North-east to south-east breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 49.4 and the minimum 45.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 74.2 and 43.2.

Ratepayers Defeat Special Opium Tax; New Bye-laws Are Referred to Committee

Proposal Looking to Cancellation of Agreements With Certain Members of Public Band Lost

The Annual Meeting of Ratepayers at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon was far quieter than those of the last few years, but, nevertheless, Mr. E. S. Little, Mr. E. I. Ezra and some others managed to work up interesting discussions on various topics.

The Council's Budget went through unaltered so far as its main recommendations were concerned. Mr. Calder-Marshall acting for Mr. Cell Holliday, who is ill, secured the addition of a grant of £1,000 for the Foreign Women's Home, and Dean Walker got consent to a resolution which may mean another £1,500 for the Charity Organization Committee.

Mr. E. S. Little made a big fight to secure a tax of £1,000 per chest of opium, estimated to net £1,000,000, for the Council but was defeated on a show of hands. He was more successful in his opposition to the Council's proposed new bye-laws pointing out many humorous doublings and omissions in them. They were eventually referred to a special committee of the ratepayers.

Mr. E. W. Noel brought up a suggestion to reduce the grant for the public band and the cancellation of existing agreements. The Chairman declared the amendment lost on a show of hands, but the voting was very close.

A loan of £1,250,000 was authorized to be raised for the purchase and erection of additional electrical plant.

The matter of Police Pay did not come up for discussion. It was the main point in Mr. Pearce's budget speech, and he said that the matter was not definitely settled yet.

Mr. D. Siffert, Consul-General for Belgium was voted to the Chair. The others on the platform were Mr. C. Pearce chairman of the Council, Councillors A. S. P. White-Cooper, C. G. S. Mackie, W. L. Merriman, E. I. Ezra, J. Johnstone, A. Hide and Count Jesierski.

Adopt Electricity Scheme

The motion for accepting the new scheme for running the electricity department, as recently published, namely:—"That the report of the special committee appointed by the amendment to Resolution VIII on March 22, 1915, including a scheme for the Municipal control of the electricity department, be received and adopted," was brought forward by Mr. E. S. Little.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Little said that it had been agreed that the real electricity committee. The air at many of the meetings was charged with electricity—there was a considerable amount of warmth. However, they finally succeeded in coming to a unanimous conclusion.

All the problems, he said, were discussed and the committee went carefully and exhaustively into the legal question. The whole committee was of opinion that the report overcomes any legal difficulties that may have existed.

As to departmental working, they had been told that there had been much friction, but the committee thought that, with the adoption of their recommendations all friction would disappear.

Instancing the fundamental differences between ordinary municipal employees—public officers—and those of the electricity department—a manufacturing enterprise pure and simple—Mr. Little said that there had been no attempt to balance the pay and status of the two. The committee had purposely left the whole affair elastic, so that it could be developed on sound business lines.

Mr. P. Peebles seconded.

Mr. Pearce, supporting the report on behalf of the Council, said that they might not agree that it was necessarily the best scheme, but it seemed to be as near meeting all the necessities of the case, as indicated at the last ratepayers meeting, as was possible.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

New Bye-laws Proposed

Mr. E. I. Ezra proposed:—"That the proposed amendment of Articles XXXIII to XXXVII and XLII and XLIII of the bye-laws attached to

the Land regulations, as published in the Municipal Gazette of March 9, 1916, be passed and approved."

He said:

Undoubtedly the most important of these is the incorporation, by means of Bye-law XXXIII, of the regulations relating to the tramway service. Hitherto, owing to certain legal difficulties, the Tramway Company has in a few cases of genuine necessity found itself to be without adequate means of enforcing regulations of the most ordinary kind, such as are in general operation in home countries.

The enforcement of these is just as much in the interest of traffic control, and in the interest of the public, as of the Tramway Company itself. At present, it is possible for a badly disposed or mischievous individual to commit a variety of acts, such as interference with the mechanism of the cars, obstruction of the servants of the Company, and travelling without a ticket, which are offences against the law of every country at home, and ought to be treated as here.

At present there is but little legal redress and in many cases considerable inconvenience, annoyance and delay is caused to those of the public who patronize the trams. This is the state of affairs which it is now sought to remedy, simply by the incorporation in the Council's bye-laws of certain of the Tramway Company's long standing regulations.

To Protect Tramways

The company will be given similar protection to that possessed by like undertakings in England and I think it is only right that it should have it. The Tramway Company is a public utility Company, and as such is entitled to the fullest protection that the local government can give, but there is of course no idea of enforcing the proposed regulations in a way that would be vexatious to passengers or the public; that would be in the interest of nobody concerned.

The provisions of the existing bye-law No. XXXIII, dealing with the storage of various dangerous articles, have been extended to cover their sale, and these have also been made the subject of licensing, by inclusion in the new bye-law No. XXXIV.

The issue of permits for fences, signboards, matsheads and like structures is a part of existing Municipal procedure with which all are familiar, but it has appeared advisable to strengthen the authority under which these permits are issued, and consequently these points have also been embodied in No. XXXIV.

The carrying of fire-arms and a few other additions which the rapidly changing local conditions render advisable have been included with those matters in respect of which the Council is already empowered to issue licences.

The additional control which is sought, particularly with reference to the carrying of fire-arms is becoming of increasing importance. The application of these improved powers will remain as hitherto entirely at the discretion of the ratepayers' representatives and in accordance with long-standing custom they are only to be applied to meet a specific need.

Increased Penalties

The penalties for offences against the licensing law of the Settlement have hitherto been totally inadequate. It will be noted that it is proposed now to increase them substantially. I have heard it said it would have been better to classify the various matters which are made the subject of licensing, graduating the penalties for offences in connection therewith, but experience and much home practice supports the view that it is better to fix a maximum penalty, leaving the actual penalty in any case to be inflicted, entirely to the discretion of the Court trying the particular offence.

The increased penalties are more particularly aimed at offences in relation to the carrying of firearms. I think you will agree with me that in these days of unrest and armed robbery, the power to inflict a heavy penalty is very necessary, and

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Girl Who Starts School Children's Fund to Build American Battleship



New York, February 9.—More than \$60 including one dollar from former President Roosevelt, has been contributed to the fund started by Miss Marjorie Starritt, a thirteen year old school girl, to build a new U.S. battleship to be called the America.

Miss Starritt conceived the idea of building a sea fighter for Uncle Sam's Navy from dimes contributed by school children all over the country. The contributions are pouring in from every quarter of the Union and some have been received from Canada. Navy officials are interested in Miss Starritt's plans and recently entertained her aboard the cruiser Washington, now lying in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The little girl sent a dime to The New York Tribune. With it was the following letter:

369, St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

February 2, 1916.

"Dear sir:—I read in your paper

every morning a lot about preparedness. My grandpa and greatgrandpa were soldiers. If I was a boy I would be a soldier, too. But I am not, so I want to do what I can to help. Mama gives me a dime every week for helping her. I am sending you this week's dime to help build a battleship for Uncle Sam. I know a lot of other kids who would give their errand money for Uncle Sam if you would start a fund. I am thirteen years old and go to Public School, 9, Brooklyn.

Truly yours,

Marjorie Starritt.

"I am true blue American and I want to see Uncle Sam prepared to lick all creation like John Paul Jones did.

"P. S.—Please call the battleship America."

Only a little girl's letter, but to the editor, weary of spies and hyphenated citizens and the complications of diplomacy, it seemed to speak the heart of America itself. There must be thousands of children like her, wholesome, ardent little patriots. Why not let them speak for their country?

Marjorie was embarrassed, but plucky. It never occurred to her when she wrote to The Tribune that it would mean expounding her views on patriotism and preparedness for publication. However, if her country needed her—

"I just got tired of all these funds for Belgium and everything," she said, "and when it came to America, nothing doing."

She sat on the edge of the library table, twisting her long curly hair, fully, and only now and then favoring the reporter with a peep at her true blue American eyes.

"I just wrote the letter because I thought maybe other children would like to give money if they knew where to send it. I am going to get the other girls in my class to give their dimes tomorrow. We all know about the Revolution and the War of 1812 and John Paul Jones, because we had them in our history class. Most of the girls are foreigners, but they ought to be proud of America, too."

SPORADIC ATTACKS MARK 30th DAY OF BATTLE OF VERDUN

French Declare That German Attempts Now Are
Only Fragmentary

FEEL THEIR LOSSES
Essay Further Rush Against
Poivre Hill Which
Completely Fails

HAMMER BRITISH
Bombing Post Is Captured
But Immediately Regained
By Counter-Attack

(Reuters' Agency War Service)
Paris, March 20.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports: The Germans opened a rather violent bombardment southward of Malancourt and then, after their artillery preparation, made a small attack against Poivre Hill, which completely failed.

There was an intermittent bombardment at Vaux and a lively cannonade at Eparges.

A semi-official communiqué states: On the 30th day of the battle of Verdun the German attempts have become fragmentary and sporadic and indicate how keenly the Germans have felt their recent losses.

London, March 20.—Generalissimo Cadorna on arriving in Paris received a great ovation which was renewed when he and Generalissimo Joffre were motoring through the streets.

A communiqué issued by General Sir Douglas Haig states that there was considerable mutual artillery activity about Loos, the Hohenzollern Redoubt and north of Ypres. Near Boesinge, the enemy, after a heavy bombardment, rushed a bombing post, which was immediately regained by a counter-attack.

French Clear Doiran
Frontier of Germans

Were Encroaching Upon Greek
Territory; Armies Facing
And Battle Expected

(Reuters' Agency War Service)
Salonica, March 20.—Owing to German encroachment on Greek territory, a strong column of French troops has occupied and cleared the villages on the frontier near Doiran. Both sides used artillery but, although the retreating Germans were reinforced, no general engagement followed. The French had only a dozen casualties.

The Allies and the Germans are now face to face and some liveliness may be expected.

CECIL COCHRANE, M.P.
(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, March 20.—Mr. Cecil Cochrane, the Liberal candidate, has been returned unopposed for South Shields.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 28
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Mar. 24
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Mar. 25
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 25
Per O.S.K. s.s. Manila M. Apr. 5
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado M. Apr. 9
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 22
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone... Mar. 23
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore... Mar. 26
Per M.M. s.s. Polynesien Mar. 28
Mails to Arrive:—
The Canadian mail of March 4 was due at Yokohama on March 18, and

Ratepayers Defeat Special Opium Tax

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may, I hope, result in a decrease in crimes of this nature.

These are no days for a ten-dollar maximum fine for letting off guns or pistols, as I suppose even our amiable, but I fear, sometimes rather erratic friend Mr. E. S. Little will admit.

The existing Article XXXVI has been absorbed by XXXIII and the bye-law proposed in its stead enables the Council to make further traffic regulations, which I am sure you will find us ready to do if the police or, for the matter of that, the Automobile Club, or any other body of ratepayers make representations on the subject.

With these explanations and awaiting placidly and with some amusement, the miscellaneous rigmarole which I am expecting Mr. E. S. Little to pour out at us, I now propose this resolution and I feel confident that you will give it your hearty support.

Mr. E. Wheeley seconded the resolution.

Mr. Little Opposes

Mr. Little:—Mr. Chairman, I trust you will listen to me after the flattering introduction I have received from the mover of this resolution. I first of all wish to say that the amendment I am proposing does not involve any hostility to the terms, or the principles which are in these bye-laws.

We are in agreement with the general principles aimed at, but we think that they are arrived at in a clumsy way and a way which will involve injustice and hardship and what we are asking in this amendment is that the consideration of these bye-laws shall be committed to a sub-committee or a special committee which shall report on some subsequent date to this adjourned meeting. Now the history of previous remissions of this sort is that they have always been successful.

Every cause sent to a special committee which has given the community time to consider and think upon and go into all the question has uniformly resulted well and to the interests of the community. All we ask therefore is to give time to consider the bye-laws and I think I shall be able to prove conclusively to you the absolute necessity for such a revision.

In the first place, I wish to draw your attention to the fact that the new resolutions are in conflict in some cases with the old resolutions, that is to say that, if the resolutions are now adopted as before you, they will be in conflict with the resolutions already in existence. In number 34 it says that no person shall undertake any building operations or undertake any structural changes or alterations.

The council in its absolute discretion may refuse the issue of any such licence or permit without assigning any reason for such refusal. The council have power to withhold any permit and give no reason. If you pass this into law, you see how it conflicts with the law already passed.

Rules at Variance

Please refer to the bye-law page No. 12, No. 8 which says that within fourteen days if plans are submitted to the council the latter shall signify approval or disapproval without giving any reason. In the event of the council failing to express approval without reasons as above stated any party may proceed as if no approval was required. Now resolution No. 8 says that the council must give a reason and if they do not give a reason within fourteen days you may proceed as if no permit was required.

This one says that the council may give no reason and you cannot go on unless you have their approval and they are not bound to give any reason at all. How is it possible to justify those two absolutely contradictory provisions?

There is one point before us which requires attention and the revision of a special committee. Passing to the resolutions as we have them here, I find there is no scientific classification, in fact none of any kind. They seem to be thrown together anyhow. Penalties are given for vital and for unimportant things without distinction. There are no definitions of the terms employed. Let me give you one or two. You will probably find more.

It is quite immaterial to argue that some already exist in the existing bye-laws. In part 16 of bye-law 33 it says that no person shall exercise a horse on any road. Many of you are horse riders; who is to say what the exercising of a horse consists of? You may ride or you may lead a horse for exercise. I submit it requires some sort of definition.

Again we have it that horses may not be exercised on any road. There is a great distinction I submit between exercising horses on the Nan-king Road between twelve and two

o'clock in the afternoon and on the Rubicon Road, but here there is no distinction made. Again, you may not unharness a horse, even if you have an accident. If you have an accident, you must get the horse into a field or a creek—off the road. You may not unharness it on the road.

There are many other mixings up of vital and important and unimportant and trivial things.

Licences for Newspapers

Mr. Little enlarged on the fact that every newspaper must have a licence. In this way, he said, all public speech and all public criticism would be in the hands of the Council. That was a principle they could not give way upon.

Mr. Little moved:—"That all the words after '1916,' namely, 'be passed and approved,' be deleted and the following substituted, namely: 'Be referred to a special committee which shall consist of five ratepayers to be nominated and appointed by the Council with power to fill vacancies. The committee shall be called The Traffic and Licensing Bye-laws Committee and shall revise and submit the proposed amendments to this meeting which shall now be adjourned to reassemble at the call of the Council ten days after publication of the revised amendments."

This was seconded by Mr. G. E. Tuckerman.

Mr. Pearce, who spoke with considerable warmth, said: "Do you trust your nine councillors or don't you? If we are to have criticism of this absolutely ridiculous manner I don't know what we can do. I do not know what the object of the special committee is to be. If you think there are five gentlemen here who can arrange these bye-laws better than your nine councillors and four legal gentlemen—they ought to be councillors themselves. Under other circumstances this would be thought to be a slight on the council. Anyway I take it as such. I think you should leave it to the impartiality and common sense of your nine councillors and the other experts."

Mr. Wilkinson Urges Reconsideration

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson—I came to this meeting prepared to vote for these bye-laws, especially the one regarding press licences. It is absolutely necessary to have control of newspapers here, especially the Chinese press. The Chinese press has awakened but it is not for us to let this place become a center for their propaganda.

It is most important that there should be control of the Chinese papers. I never expected, however, that I should be persuaded by Mr. Little, whose ability often runs away with his discretion, but he has appealed to me on one thing—the absolutely uncontrolled power which these bye-laws places in the Council's hands. I feel that he is right.

The Chairman should not take the view he has taken, of any vote this meeting proposes to pass. There should not be that uncontrolled power in any man. My only hesitation in voting for the amendment is lest there should be any burkling of the control of newspapers.

Mr. Ezra replied that at least five lawyers examined the laws before their publication. Regarding the control of newspapers, he said that it was the practice of the Chinese when they intended to do anything exceptional, to appoint two or three dummy editors and then the real editor wrote "a smorter." When the summons came along the real editor had decamped and the dummies did not mind any penalties that might be inflicted on them. Indeed, that was what they were paid for.

"I may say" he continued, "that it is not intended to apply these regulations to foreign papers. You must accept the Council's promise that nothing is intended towards the foreign press. Do not be carried away by Mr. Little's love of talk."

The amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Chairman's Annual Review

Moving that the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1915, be passed, Mr. E. C. Pearce said: "I cannot open my speech to this resolution without some slight reference to the great war which is now devastating Europe. The effects of the war on our Municipal activities have, I am happy to say, been so far small, but the depletion of the Council's Staff, owing to military service, has been extensive.

It has taken away another head of department, a much valued one and more than a hundred of the Municipal Staff; we have lost two of these on the field of honor; one of whom was the excellent chief clerk of the Electricity Department. I am sure that you will all join me in my public expression on this occasion of our deepest sympathy with their relatives.

Particularly, we are told, rebels should be prevented from finding shelter in the Foreign Settlement. Just in this word "shelter" lies the mistake. That Shanghai, the center of a turbulent vernacular press still in its infancy has unquestionably become an important center of political thought, is a fact which ought to be self-evident. But that any known political offenders or plotters find shelter in the Foreign Settlement, or any sort of toleration by the Police, I do emphatically contradict.

Should there be any evidence—I might almost say, any reasonable suspicion against individuals of the sort in question—ascertained by the detective branch, it is acted upon with, if possible, less formality than are required at home; and, of course, if any specific complaints against any specific person are lodged by the Chinese Government or by any creditable informant, the action which follows is immediate and effective. During the last year or two there has never been any delay or hesitation to bring any known refugee criminals before the Mixed Court for the usual preliminary hearing and transfer to the Chinese authorities almost invariably follows at once.

Nothing is more difficult than to obtain from any of those who are interested in this subject, a clear or definite indication as to how the existing procedure can give immunity to revolutionary activity, or to known criminals; but if we receive such an indication you may be confident that we shall not be slow to consider and to recommend a remedy. Now there may be some who think it unnecessary to dwell on these points, but they are so frequently entirely lost sight of, that I am inclined to believe that the Coun-

cil has not often enough drawn attention to them.

Armed Robberies

We have heard much about armed robberies: as a matter of fact, their number during the year is but slightly in excess of those of the year before. This is traceable to reasons which are easily observable to every thinking person: the most obvious of them, has been the disbandment or desertion of Chinese soldiery, who turn to Shanghai as the place best worth plundering.

The apathy of the local Chinese shop-keeper at the moment of attack has given cause for repeated police notices of late years urging them to raise the alarm more readily. If in Shanghai there are any who deserve to be called arm-chair critics they must not forget that in the vast tract of closely populated country which envelopes the Settlement there is in reality no police force at all; there are numbers of men in uniform and with arms, but their training is military and police organization is absolutely lacking. There is nothing with which our force can effect any genuine co-operation towards crime prevention and detection.

It must be quite frankly recognized on every hand that to prevent individuals bent upon crime from quickly entering the Settlement from one side or another and successfully effecting their object is, and will often in the future prove, impossible;

those who are startled by crimes of this sort would do well to bear in mind that the arrest of these persons before they come in, is the duty of the authorities outside the eight-mile length of the Settlement boundary—a boundary, we must remember, unprotected by any continuous barrier, natural or artificial. In this great town where new conditions are ousting the old and the nationals of little short of twenty countries are increasing in numbers, crime is bound to continue in a lesser or greater degree according to political and social conditions.

Force Is Marvelous

The work of our police is in my opinion marvelous; the number of captures effected is ample proof of their ability and I often wonder that under all the adverse difficulties against which the Force has to contend it is able to carry out its work satisfactorily. To those who take an interest in this subject I would counsel a careful perusal of the published matter in the monthly and annual reports.

The duty, which has been mine during a long period, of reading the daily police reports of every incident which occurs, has brought me to the confidence that the efforts of the force are becoming more and more satisfactorily fruitful.

The Health Department furnishes an example of unobtrusive efficiency which is the cause of satisfaction to successive Watch Committees.

Upon works matters there is little need to dilate at length, for in the

report of the Municipal Engineer the ratepayers have a clear and complete summary of the doings of the year.

The completion of the culverting of the Defence Creek and of the Yangtze River, with the complicated work of removing bridges and of deviating water and other mains and making up the new carriageways, has so far cost Tls. 155,512 and is now practically completed.

The magnitude of the resulting improvement will soon be felt. Some of the more ambitious building projects among Chinese residents once more attract notice to the lack of any sort of official registration of architects. Since our attempt in the year 1908, this measure must I fear be regarded as beyond the scope of practical aims, until its need is so acutely felt as to convince the views of all concerned.

Alternative Lighting Ideas

The great typhoon during the summer has directed attention to the possible need of maintaining alternative systems of public lighting. The Works Committee is giving close attention to the requirements of the Settlement in this respect, and before next year we shall announce to you the result of its deliberations.

Especially in view of the unusual conditions at home which cannot fail to react in many ways upon local prosperity, the comparison between the return of estimated revenue for 1915 and that actually received, which shows a total increase of close upon Tls. 50,000 above anticipations, must give every ratepayer a feeling of confidence. The total of three million taels which has been reached is a feature of note.

As to expenditure, the estimates have been exceeded by the outlay in one or two notable instances, especially that for the Public Works Department where an excess is shown of about Tls. 39,000. It has been explained that some important work has been executed on roads, for which no provision was made. This accounts approximately for one-third of the excess, while another third is accounted for by the increase in cost of road material.

Under general charges the damage caused by the typhoon involved unexpected outlay of over Tls. 12,000. In extraordinary expenditure the excess of over Tls. 20,000 above the appropriation for the Jessfield Park Extension has been due to the need of consolidating the Council's purchases with a despatch which we have felt to be entirely warranted by the public requirements. It is satisfactory to know that the popularity of this valuable addition to the public recreation grounds is already assured.

Boon In Building

The prevalence of building work throughout the Settlement has led to an excess of Tls. 81,000 upon expenditure for land for roads. Probabilities of this sort are difficult to gauge with accuracy but the general approval has, I think, rightly, been

assumed, of the policy of letting pass no good opportunity to improve congested thoroughfares.

The purchase of 195 shares of the Waterworks Company results from the increase by the Company of its capital, and the offer to shareholders of one share of the new issue for every ten of the present holding. This is in accordance with past precedents.

Some criticisms have been uttered in certain quarters which I need not name, upon the Council's investment of the sum of £50,000 in British, Russian and French Government sterling securities; somebody said this action involved risk or speculation in exchange. The accumulation of trust funds, which consisted chiefly of contributions to the superannuation fund and the like, might have been utilized for part of the loan for general purposes author-

ized at your last meeting, but we

felt that the facilities for borrowing at a high premium and the advantage of diminishing the loan for

1916 indicated the advisability at that time of availing to a reasonable extent of your recorded authority to borrow; so the trust funds were applied to this, the first sterling investment of note which the Council has ever made.

By means of remitting the interest direct to the Council's sterling account in London and applying it to sterling liabilities loss on ex-

change will be obviated. Although a comparison of the yield of Municipal debentures, and of the sterling in-

vestment in question, indicates little preference on either side, of one

thing I am sure—you will heartily endorse our positive conviction that

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Pure and Cream

CARNATION CREAM

Clean, Sweet, and Pure

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KITCHENER EXPLAINS AIR RAID DEFENSES

He Is Sure One Zeppelin And Probably Two Have Been Destroyed

UNABLE TO AVERT DAMAGE

England Rushes Work on More Guns—Bishops Deprecate Reprisals

London, February 17.—Earl Kitchener announced in the House of Lords today that during the last Zeppelin raid it was certain that the British accounted for one airship, which was lost at sea, and that there was good reason to believe a second airship had been put out of action. Earl Kitchener probably referred to the Zeppelin L-19, which was wrecked in the North Sea shortly after the last raid.

Lord Kitchener added: "Up to the present time a hostile air invasion of England has had no influence whatever on the military conduct of the war, and regrettable as is the loss of citizen life and damage to private property, I do not believe the people desire to give too great importance to these attacks or to allow them to affect military operations. It must be realized that in war it is not always possible to insure safety everywhere and some risks must be accepted in order to be strong at important points."

"It is beyond our power to guarantee these shores from a repetition of these air incursions, but we shall make them more costly each time."

Outlining the system of air defense in Great Britain, Lord Kitchener said: "The defense is threefold: first, good advance information regarding the movements of hostile aircraft; second, defense by anti-aircraft artillery; third, attacks on raiders by aeroplanes.

Aircraft Guns Being Rushed

"As regards the first, we now have a system which gives us sufficient warning of impending arrival and probable movements of the enemy. As to artillery, the construction of aircraft guns now has precedence over other ordnance, and now the guns as fast as produced will be distributed to the best advantage throughout the country. Attack by aeroplanes at night is attended with great difficulties, but I believe that with more extended practice we shall overcome them."

"The Government will leave no stone unturned in its efforts to improve to the utmost our defenses against Zeppelins," declared Lord Kitchener. "The responsibility for defense will be in the hands of Viscount French, with Sir Percy Scott as his chief adviser."

In reply to a question regarding the use of aeroplanes at night, Lord Kitchener said no order ever had been sent yet to a pilot of the Royal Flying Corps to make an ascent at night to attack a Zeppelin. He added: "Notice is given to each station when the time comes to ascend to intercept a Zeppelin. The decision as to whether to fly or not is left to the senior officer on the spot. If he decides that the weather conditions are favorable he is the first to ascend."

Announcement was likewise made officially today that during the first four months of operation of the Government's air raid insurance plan, more than 1,100,000 policies were written. Of these 22 per cent cover damages which may be inflicted from bombardment or attacks by aircraft. The remainder cover aircraft risks only.

A dispatch from Rotterdam to The Star says that the report that a Zeppelin had been blown adrift during yesterday's storm and wrecked at Blerik, in Holland, and there seized and interned by the authorities, is without foundation.

Bishops Frown On Reprisals

The Church of England today took a stand against a policy of reprisal. The Bishops in convocation at Canterbury Cathedral adopted a resolution against air raids "which have as a deliberate object the killing or wounding of non-combatants."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in moving the resolution, said the Bishops desire to encourage all possible energy in the prosecution of the war, but that there was danger of drifting into ways which would have unquestionably have been condemned as dishonorable a few years ago. There was danger, the Archbishop added, when proposals were made in the newspapers to put to death innocent persons in retaliation for gross and outrageous wrongs, that the moral currency might be debased.

"We feel," said the Archbishop,

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



that one of our foremost desires surely is that, when by the mercy of God this fearful conflict comes to an end, we should enter upon a discussion of settlement with clean hands—that we should have nothing there of which to be ashamed."

The Bishop of Bangor alone opposed the resolution. "In a war like this," said he, "we cannot separate combatants from noncombatants. The strengthening of the blockade against Germany involves the making of war on women and children. If we could send a hundred aeroplanes to drop bombs on the rich business part of Frankfort, the effect produced would be felt from end to end of Germany, and the sending of Zeppelins to this country would be denounced as a blunder, as inexcusable, as a crime. If a son of mine were asked to join in a punitive expedition on a German town, I would advise him to go and do his duty."

Describe Paris Air Raid

New York, February 17.—Passengers arriving yesterday from Bordeaux on the French liner Espagne brought some interesting details of the last Zeppelin raid over Paris on January 31 and declared the official statement that only thirty-six persons were killed was a very low estimate of the fatalities. Dr. Charles A. Pryor of Williamsport, Penn., who served fourteen months with the American Ambulance Corps in Paris, said he saw the raid on January 31 and was surprised when he heard of the official figures given out, because the sur-

geons who examined the victims killed by the Zeppelin bombs said that the number was much higher than thirty-six.

"The Zeppelin alarm," Dr. Pryor continued, "started at 10 p.m. with soldiers on horseback galloping about the streets in all directions shouting to the people to put out all lights. Buglers on foot blew shrill blasts to scare occupants of houses, who came running to their doors and windows, and all the church bells were rung continuously.

"The result of all this clamor was that in a few minutes Paris was in darkness except for the tiny electric

bulbs which some of the pedestrians carried at the ends of their canes or umbrellas like torches to distinguish street numbers.

"I stood in the street with three French surgeons and saw a big Zeppelin accompanied by six Fokker aeroplanes pass over the River Seine with shells from the anti-aircraft guns bursting all round them, but apparently without doing any material damage to the enemy's air machines. The Germans did not burn any lights and could only be distinguished by the shells bursting and the searchlights thrown upon them from the buildings as they passed over."

Thirteen bombs were dropped almost simultaneously so that it sounded as if there were three explosions in quick succession.

"The French airmen were on the alert and ascended in their small aeroplanes to attack the Zeppelin and the six Fokkers, throwing brilliant streaks of light across the sky from the small searchlights with which they were equipped. The German raiders eluded attack by means of the so-called 'cloud bombs' which were fired from the Zeppelin. These bombs were shot out to one side for a distance of 500 feet, and on bursting they left clouds of white gas so strongly resembling the outlines of the Zeppelin that the French gunners aimed at them and the aviators pursued until they discovered the trick which had been played upon them.

"The French airmen flew well, but they were outdistanced by the German machines. On February 1 I visited the scenes where the bombs had fallen and was told by some of the French officers that the Germans had tried to destroy the Gare du Nord, the terminus of the railroad from Calais and Boulogne, by which supplies are sent to the front and the wounded brought in by special trains. I saw the ruins of a five-story house which had been wrecked, and great holes had been made in the pavement by the bombs. It was their greatest altitude which caused the Germans to miss their target, I believe. I cannot give the exact number of the victims of the raid on January 31, but I am positive there were more than thirty-six killed."

Another eyewitness of the raid was Miss Matilda McCracken of Philadelphia, who returned on the Espagne after serving a year with the French Red Cross. She said surgeons at military hospitals in Paris informed her that more than 100 persons had been killed on the night of January 31.



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Longboat Enlists

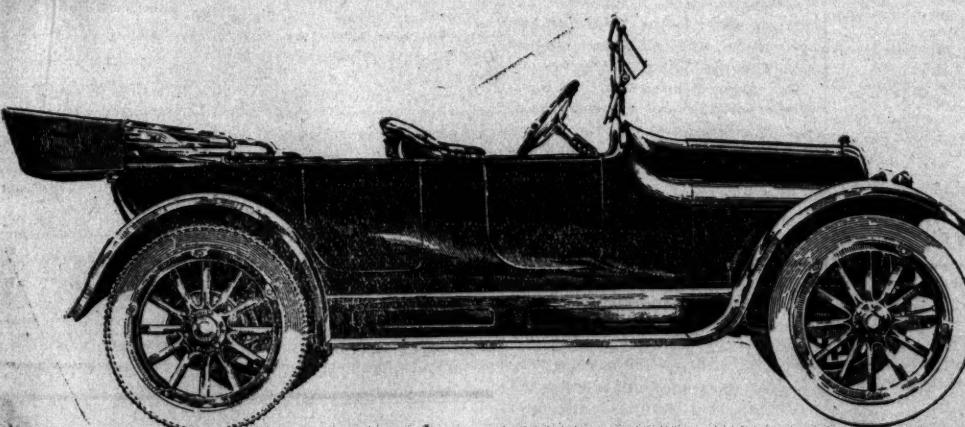
In Canada As Scout

Time For Married Men To Fight, Says Famous Indian Marathon Runner

Brantford, Ont., Feb. 16.—Tom Longboat, the famous Indian runner, came to Brantford today and enlisted with the scouts section of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Battalion. He returned to his home at Caledonia and will report for duty in a few days. Longboat said he realized the time had come for married men to enlist as well as single men.

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It is of the latest small bore, long stroke type with cylinders en bloc.

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Demountable, detachable rims—one extra
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Large powerless brakes
Thermo-Supholstering
Streamline body with concealed door hinges
Rear Vision Windshield, ventilating type,
built-in
Crowned fenders
Lustrous black finish

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7, JINKEE ROAD

Ratepayers Defeat Special Opium Tax

(Continued from Page 2)

the capital value of our investment is undoubtedly going to increase.

Mr. White-Cooper seconded the proposal, which was agreed to unanimously.

Budget Introduced

The budget resolution, introduced by Mr. Pearce, was: "That the estimated expenditure for 1916, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein and to raise should it be considered expedient to do so, a sum not exceeding Tls. 650,000, by the issue of debentures redeemable in not less than ten and not more than fifty years from date of issue and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of extraordinary expenditure." He said:

The receipts from taxation upon Chinese house property are, you may have observed, year by year rapidly nearing one million; the estimate is now Tls. 600,000, which marks an increase of Tls. 75,000 over that for 1915. This seems to be justified by the extensive development of property with Chinese houses. Boundary revision, which at your last meeting, seemed to be very nearly on the statute book, is still somewhat deferred, owing to obvious political uncertainties during the prevailing unrest, attendant upon the controversy relating to the form of the Chinese constitution.

The receipts for Wharfage dues during the last quarter of 1915 seemed to hold out the promise of a return to the prosperity of the years 1912 and 1913, but this is now negatived by the scarcity of shipping, so an increase of only Tls. 10,000 above the 1915 estimate is anticipated. More taxation on the sale of foreign liquor is a move which will not be unpopular in these days, and the quadruple increase in the fee for guild opium shops is expected to result in more than Tls. 20,000 extra receipts from this source, in spite of the fact that the last quarter of the year will see the third drawing of shops to be closed. In next year's Budget this item will be entered for the last time, but I am confident that the Overseer of Taxes will find means for its gradual replacement without recourse to any burdensome expedient.

Ricsha Revenue Declines

The limitation of public ricshas has, I think, had a beneficial effect upon the traffic, but it will involve a loss of revenue which is reflected in an estimate lower than before by Tls. 19,000. The improving receipts for market fees again form a satisfactory feature.

The notable extra expenditure for the Fire Brigade which approximates Tls. 40,000 has two explanations: as the sterling budget now disappears, estimates unspent for plant formerly under that heading are now entered under stock and stores; where the provision made last year of £2,700 for two motor fire engines and an electric motor which did not arrive is to be seen repeated. Secondly, the important reform of motorization of the plant largely accounts for the rest of the increase.

In the section of his report which deals with this subject, the Chief Officer points out how unsuited the horse and pony gear is becoming to the congested traffic of the Settlement. It is evident also that the number of lorry buildings which have been erected or projected of late require adequate safeguards in the way of extinguishing plant. When the provisions of this section of the Budget have been fulfilled, the Settlement will possess an "all-motor" Brigade.

Pay of the Police

For the Police Force it is naturally still impossible to obtain recruits. Seventeen more men went on War Service including the Chief Detective Officer and one Cadet, and quite recently Assistant Superintendent Martin obtained permission to do the same. Those who remain have asked for an increased scale of pay; and for other improved terms of service.

A delegation, or board, as it was called, composed of members of the Force, submitted a statement of a number of points in which they thought the conditions of service might be improved. Early in October a note by the Watch Committee was published, intended to indicate that the matter was under examination. Since then many of the concessions for which the men have asked have been granted, for example, the abolition, practically speaking, of beat-walking, certain improvements in the pay of the detective branch: the abolition of the rank of Acting-Sergeant, etc. I told you last year that it was primarily on behalf of married members of the Police Force that the Council intended to pay part of the cost of passages for married employees throughout the service.

A concession for the whole of the

service was accordingly made, and half the cost of return passage for part of each employee's family is allowed. But as the Force now asks for still more than this, the principle to which I drew attention in my address to you last year again applies, namely: "To treat the Police exceptionally in this matter would be unfair."

In view of what I said then, I cannot help feeling that the same principle also applies to some of the other concessions which have been requested, such as additional allowances for medical attendance upon families, and also, so far as I can see, to the question of increased pay itself: unless, however, we find that the present pay compares unfavorably with that of other departments.

Comparison With Hongkong

In any case, therefore, the closest comparison of the pay and emoluments of the force with the rates ruling in other departments must evidently be carefully made before any final decision as to pay is reached. I think also that the Watch Committee was quite right in setting itself the additional task of carefully comparing the pay of the Police in Hongkong, including pensions and superannuation.

A decision on the subject of pay is indeed no simple matter, for just before the outbreak of the war, the Council was authoritatively advised that subject to two trifling amendments, the pay of all ranks was sufficient, with the exception that married men should have improved leave and medical allowances; and even as late as December, 1914, it was understood that the pay of all ranks of the force was admittedly adequate. Was this advice mistaken?

If it was correct in the year 1914, and if the pay is now insufficient, this must be due to the effect of the war upon the cost of living. The increase in the cost of living is a factor which, if substantiated, must bear heavily upon other departments as well. The possibility of an increase in the pay of the force involving additional expenditure of Tls. 45,000 for this year, is still under consideration, but it is to be clearly understood that even if this is granted the increases would in any case not be so great as those for which the men applied.

No Final Decision Yet

We have been requested with earnestness to hasten our decision. While I have deprecated any rash hurry about such a matter, especially at a time such as the present, I trust that before long the Council may be in a position to make a final announcement one way or the other.

Railless electric traction was introduced by the Tramway Company on the concreted Fokien Road in July, 1915, and the system has been working continuously and smoothly ever since. This form of traction seems to have proved a success; it is safe and free from noise, and I think it is popular. The company finds, however, that the route, which is less than three-quarters of a mile in length, is rather short to afford an adequate test of commercial results and, in order to enable the Company to obtain this test, the Council will probably sanction the Company's application for a short extension eastwards from Fokien Road along Peking Road to Honan Road and northwards along Honan Road from Peking Road to the Soochow Creek—this additional portion being about one-third of a mile in length.

It is worthy of note that the Council's schemes for providing permanent paving in streets in the Central District will be assisted by such an extension, as arrangements must be made for contribution by the Company towards the cost of relaying the road in cement concrete. We confidently assume your assent to this and such further reasonable developments of the system, as a feature of the tramway concession, as the Council may think fit to approve from time to time.

The appropriation for the portion to be paid towards the cost of the Central Offices is Tls. 200,000. One of the photographs in the Annual Report taken from an elevation conveys an impressive idea of the size of this building, and as the steel frame of the roof of the Drill Hall is now erected there is reason to hope that it will be available for Volunteer purposes long before the completion of the rest of the work, which is so far only about first floor level.

Opium Tax Suggested

Mr. Little, introducing his budget amendment to impose a tax of Tls. 1,000 per chest of Opium on foreign and Chinese opium merchants which it was estimated would bring in Tls. 3,000,000 for the ensuing year said that it was no new or revolutionary principle, for they already taxed opium shops and if they taxed the retail dealers there was every reason why they should impose a levy on the wholesale merchants.

It also looked as though under the Council's own laws, they were wrong in not imposing a licence before for drugs were included in the list of things to be taxed when in store. If this was so they lost about Tls.

5,000,000 last year. The community's legislation had made possible the acquisition of vast fortunes. He based his authority on remarks of Mr. Ezra at the last annual meeting, one of which was "you cannot render valueless millions of taels of property." Safeguards were placed around the trade with the result that vast fortunes had been secured.

Now they were asking the interest rate for municipal funds. Mr. Ezra said that there were 6,000 chests of opium in Shanghai last year and their value was 30 to 40,000,000 Taels. Mr. Ezra said "If you will give me Tls. 30,000,000 I will give you the profits." Mr. Little wrote an open letter to him afterwards, claiming these millions for the community, but Mr. Ezra had not seen fit to give them up, and as he had not given in to that promise they now proposed to take a small portion of the fortune.

Mr. Little continued that last year he stated that the price had advanced to Tls. 10,000 a chest but Mr. Ezra denied that vast profits were made and challenged him to prove it, saying that every effort would be made to discourage a rise in price. Yet quite recently there was a big theft of opium and in the Mixed Court its value was stated to be \$20,000 a chest which was vastly ahead of his most sanguine estimate. The price now was from Tls. 10 to Tls. 13,000 a chest free of all taxes, and the stock here had gone up to Tls. 50,000,000 in a year.

Stupendous Profits

The profits were so stupendous that even if no more was sold the dealers would have made vast fortunes from their intelligent anticipation of coming events. After the meeting last year, the merchants negotiated with the government, paid them 15,000,000 taels and were able to sell their goods all over the place. Now they were offering Tls. 2,000,000 more for a nine months extension, and if that was granted the price would rise considerably.

The Council which protected their interests did not get a single stiver. It was asked now for Tls. 3,000,000 from their profit of 50,000,000. Mr. Ezra was chairman of the Charity Committee which would shortly appeal for aid to the extent of Tls. 15,000, the price of a single chest of opium.

Mr. Mackintosh seconded the amendment.

Mr. Ezra Replies

Mr. Ezra replying, said he would like to ask where the figure of Tls. 15,000 was obtained. The very highest price this year had been Tls. 9,400 and last year it was only Tls. 7,000. He continued that Mr. Little was continually talking about his dealings but he had never told the ratepayers that he himself represented an influential body of Chinese opium buyers. They must never forget that Mr. Little was supposed to be a business man however much he endeavored to make them think he was something else—say a prophet returned to earth and interfering in mundane affairs which were no concern of his.

As to his offer to Mr. Little, Mr. Ezra said that he would gladly have left it to Mr. Little and his friends to make the profit, but his offer was not accepted, not because Mr. Little and his friends could not raise the Tls. 30,000,000, but because they were afraid to take the risk. Now that the risk was presumably past they naturally regretted their action, and endeavored to fitch away the profits from those who had shouldered the risk and were entitled to what profits there were.

Mr. Ezra continued that the amendment to him savored as a breach of the land regulations and treaties. The stocks were already heavily taxed and much of them was only held here for transmission to the interior. To try now and worry this doomed business was like flogging a dead horse. It was automatically and quickly coming to an end.

Replying to Mr. Ezra's assertion that he was himself concerned in an opium deal, Mr. Little said that he had been in communication with a number of Chinese reformers who had nothing whatever to do with the sale or consumption of opium. They approached the central government with a view to taking over the whole stock of opium in Shanghai at Tls. 5,000 a chest with the sanction of the British minister.

The whole of the opium was to be in the hands of the Banks and not a single ounce was to be issued except under government control and

knowledge for purely medicinal purposes or destruction if necessary. This was all to be done through the Chinese government under the sanction and control of the British government.

Mr. H. G. Simms: "Is this tax legal, supposing it is passed?"

Mr. H. P. Wilkins: "No."

Mr. Pearce said he thought that such taxation would be unjust and he said on good authority that the proposal was plainly against the byelaws.

Proposal Defeated

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Calder Marshall introduced Mr. Cecil Holliday's resolution that Tls. 3,000 should be granted to the Foreign Women's Home and this was agreed to without opposition.

Dean Walker proposed "that subject to further inquiries by a special committee to be appointed by the Council and subject to their recommendation, a sum of Tls. 15,000 be included in the budget as a grant to the Charity Organization Committee for its general purposes, in place of the sum of Tls. 3,000 already mentioned."

Mr. Walker said that both the Council and the public had kept loyalty to their agreement to share the expenses of the Charity Organization Committee. However, their supplies came chiefly from one source—the Race Club. Now they had been told that they could not expect a continuance and that it was impossible to regard the Club as a regular source of income. Subscriptions now from private sources were almost a negligible quantity.

Mr. Jenner-Hogg seconded the amendment, which was opposed by Dr. Patrick, who said that if they opened up any sort of general poor-law for foreigners they would soon have it for Chinese as well and they would diminish the moral stimulus of people to work for themselves.

The amendment, however, was carried by a considerable majority though by this time there were barely one hundred people remaining in the hall.

No Band Reduction

Mr. E. W. Noel came forward with an eleventh hour proposal that the allocation for the public band should be reduced by Tls. 1,000 and that immediate steps should be taken to determine all the outstanding agreements with members of the band, dealing with each case justly and thereby bringing about a check to a state of affairs which was intolerable to many ratepayers. He said that the band had been only a luxury and the state of the municipal income behaved that they should set such a luxury aside.

Mr. Noel added that it had been his pleasure regularly to listen to the band but during the past eighteen or twenty months it had been quite out of the realms of possibility for many of them to do so. It was a matter which had got to be attended to sooner or later and even if it did cost some money, they had better go into it at once.

Mr. H. G. Simms: "Seconded."

Mr. White-Cooper: Since the Council has endeavored to maintain a military band which bears its obvious duty, when the agreement of municipal employees came up for renewal only one thing was considered, namely, whether the work they did was well done and, in the case of the bandsmen, that was the only point we considered. We did not ask whether they were Germans or Australians. On general principles the Council is not in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Simms: The band as at present constituted does not fulfill the musical requirements of a large proportion of the ratepayers. It is not at the disposal of all concerns and shows the way it used to be. It was recently asked to play at a Red Cross concert but it was not at the committee's disposal!

On a show of hands the chairman declared the amendment lost.

The budget, with the amendments, was then carried.

Authorise Electricity Loan

On the proposition of Mr. A. W. Burkhill, seconded by Mr. Pearce, the Council was authorized to raise a loan

not exceeding Tls. 1,250,000 for the purchase and erection of additional electrical plant.

The meeting accepted the proposal of Mr. E. F. Mackay, seconded by Mr. John Liddell: "That the Council be hereby authorized and directed to arrange for the re-assessment of the land comprised within the limits of the Settlement, during the current year, such re-assessment to come into force as from the first day of January, 1917 and to engage such professional assistance for the performance of the work as may be found expedient."

News Briefies

Owing to the success of the latest A.D.C. production, *The Pursuit of Pamela*, a third performance of the comedy is to be given at the Lyceum Theater on Saturday next. Booking opens today at Mourier's.

The Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., will give a lecture on "Impressions of England in War Time" before a meeting of the Overseas Club at the Palace Hotel at 9.15 tomorrow night. A collection will be taken up at the door, the proceeds going to the Missions to Seamen.

DR. T. RICHARD'S ADDRESS

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanking, March 18.—The March meeting of the Nanking Association was held in the auditorium of Science Hall, University of Nanking, Friday evening, March 17. We were highly favored by an address by Dr. Timothy Richard on "Experiences of Forty-six Years in China."

There is no period as interesting to students of Chinese History as the last half century and perhaps no other foreigner who has been so much a part of it as Dr. Richard. We are all greatly indebted to him for an absorbing presentation of the subject.

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

*Return of the anti-cyclone in the north.
Strong winds or gale from north-west to the north of the 35th parallel. North-east to south-east breezes further south.*

SHANGHAI, MARCH 22, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The New German Sea Raider

(New York Sun)

THE powerful new German "submarine" which, according to Mr. Archibald Hurd, the British naval expert, has been seen by naval experts, has been seen by neutral vessels in the Baltic bears a striking resemblance to the submersible proposed and planned by an American officer, Ensign V. N. Biag, in the service publication *Naval Institute Proceedings* about a year ago. Mr. Hurd says that the German "terror" has a cylindrical hull with an armored battery, completely watertight, built into it. The guns are of a caliber never before used on a submarine:

"The boats possess the faculty of becoming submerged, and can bring the armored battery just above the water, leaving the hull of the submarine, which would otherwise be riddled with shot, under water. These boats, which have the qualities of the original American monitors, have in addition the offensive and defensive power of submergence."

Ensign Biag called his design an armored submersible. She was to be a surface boat of at least twenty knots speed. "No dependence within torpedo and gun range would be placed," he said, "upon invisibility, reliance being placed solely upon invulnerability." Except when submerged until her well protected and rounded deck was below the water, and her battery just above it, the boat would be navigated on the surface: "diving apparatus being dispensed with, the weight of storage batteries, motors and other underwater gear would be absent and that allowance put into armor." Moving awash she would be indistinguishable "at a distance which would make a battleship or other purely surface craft clearly visible."

As to the submersible's invulnerability, "at present torpedo ranges the angle of fall from large guns would be so small that an underwater run or projectiles would be exceedingly rare, and it is believed that even the largest shells impinging upon an almost flat armored deck would be ineffective, so that the nearer the submersible approached her enemy the more secure from attack she would become." With her armored deck the big submersible could not be rammed and put out of action by a destroyer; in fact, the destroyer would get the worst of the impact.

Ensign Biag contended that "the present type of submarine must change or rather give way to a new development which is capable of competing on equal terms with the battleship or its modification." He believed that if the United States had a flotilla of armored submersibles equipped with torpedoes and powerful batteries no enemy fleet of dreadnaughts and battle cruisers could keep the sea against them. He suggested that the old ram Katahdin was "available for trials which would substantiate claims made for this type of craft at little cost," but the presumption is that our constructors spent no time upon his submersible. The Germans may have done so, however; they are familiar with what is printed in our service publications, and they have open minds. It may turn out that their new craft is a submersible and not a submarine. In twelve months they could build such submersibles as the American naval officer proposed.

The Morals of Paris and Of Topeka

(New York Sun)

THE respective moral tendencies of Paris and Topeka have just been the subject of an illuminating controversy between Mme. Anna Held and the Rev. Festus Foster. As chief film censor of Kansas, the Rev. Mr. Foster branded Mme. Held's movie production of "Madame la Presidente" as immoral and unfit for exhibition in Kansas "opera houses."

The chief film censor explained: "Mme. Held displays her lingerie and a little too much of her personal charms. That condemns the picture."

It is the purpose of the Kansas censors to put the ban on anything that is harmful. It is better that our people know nothing of the wicked ways of the world. A person would be better off if he knew nothing of badness."

At which Mme. Held exclaimed, according to report, "Donkey, n'est-ce-pas?" adding, as if it were possible to emphasize the eloquence of the comment:

"If I show my shoulder a little, what is the harm? I do not know him (the censor). I never heard of him until he announced that I am a dangerous person to the people of Kansas. If he feels that way, then I say he is the kind of a man who should live in a narrow little chicken coop."

All will agree that the controversy, viewed from whatever standpoint, is to be deplored. It is unfortunate that friends of the belligerents did not take steps to prevent it by diplomatic means, say an exchange of notes, for the resort to verbal bombs seems so utterly unnecessary. The censor complained further:

"It (the film) misrepresents the married man and will have a tendency to shake the confidence women have in their husbands. That seems to be its lesson, that you can't trust a man."

But, by the Rev. Mr. Foster's own admission:

"Men are to be trusted. Not one Kansas man out of ten would flirt with a married woman."

Of course he wouldn't, and therein lies the difficulty in fathoming the Rev. Mr. Foster's opposition. For our part we believe that the censor is entirely too conservative. Surely far more than 90 per cent. of the men of Kansas know nothing of the wicked ways of the world, nothing of badness, and are proof against the charm of even so seductive a thing as a little of Mme. Anna Held's shoulder, as pictured on the movie screen.

On the other hand, Mme. Anna can blame only herself or her manager for having the temerity to think of invading Kansas. Did she not know that William Allen White found canvases in the Louvre—old masterpieces, the world had considered them theretofore—which Emporia, and supposedly Topeka, would never tolerate? Furthermore, he wrote:

"One sees pictures in the Paris boulevard windows which would make a Kansas man run screaming down the street."

What would the Emporia sage say if the Rev. Festus Foster permitted him even fleeting photographic shoulder glimpses?

The Kwangsi Development

Says the Peking Gazette: Inquiries in well-informed circles yesterday regarding the intervention of the province of Kwangsi in the struggle in the South have elicited some further interesting particulars.

It appears that the circular despatch announcing the independence of the province bears the name of General Chen Ping-kin, the military official recently appointed by the Central Government to act for General Lu Yung-ting regarding the military affairs of the province during the latter's absence on his mission to "pacify" Kweichow as "Pacification Commissioner. A report from a foreign source—which we have been unable to verify—states that the despatch bears the names of twenty-one prominent persons in Kwangsi, including Mr. Liang Chi-chiao. The despatch, which is a circular telegram addressed to the Central Government, the various Ministries, the Chiang-chuns and Governors of the Provinces and Lieutenant-Generals of the Special Administrative Areas, is in the secret code adopted by the Authorities since the secession of Yunnan and Kweichow and is addressed to the "Great President . . . except Yunnan and Kweichow."

It is said that the specific exception of Yunnan and Kweichow threw the Telegraph Administration off its guard and secured the transmission of the telegram to the various destinations.

We have to add interesting detail. It appears that by repeatedly offering his services to the Peking Government in a suppression campaign against Kweichow, General Lu Yungting succeeded in getting—practically on the eve of the "declaration"—about \$50,000 and a large consignment of arms and ammunition from Prince Lung Chi-kwang of Kwangtung, the latter having been ordered forward the same by special instructions of the Ta Huang Ti.

Now, Young Men of Shanghai!

Spring styles for men are announced in a New York paper. The fairest blossom of the sartorial garden is an evening suit with a wine colored coat and a waistcoat of lavender.

There are a good many congressmen who would like to see our land forces increased by giving federal aid to the militia, thus encouraging

HOW SHALL WE PREPARE!

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE American people seem to be pretty generally agreed that the United States as a nation is facing a crisis and ought to prepare to meet it. There have also sprung up a large number of different ideas as to how we ought to prepare. Unless we can agree upon method, the result will be either a compromise or nothing at all.

In the first place, there are the pacifists. These ladies and gentlemen believe that we should prepare to assume our place as an international force by abolishing the army and navy and meeting belligerents with argument and persuasion. This method is simple, inexpensive and actuuated by the highest ideals. But it is purely experimental, and for this reason does not appeal to the majority of practical-minded Americans as a proper expedient in a crisis.

Those who agree that we can best insure peace by preparing to fight are very much divided as to how we should go about it. All of them state that we should increase our navy, and there is only one way to do this: namely, by building more ships and manning them. When it comes to land forces, however, it is more difficult to agree upon a method.

To strengthen the regular army, would seem the most direct and the easiest way to increase our land forces. All advocates of preparedness are agreed that we should increase the regular army, but to recruit all of our necessary strength in this way is impracticable because of the tremendous expense. Half a million men are needed for the proper defense of continental United States in case of war. To support a regular army of this size would be an unjustifiable burden. The regular army, therefore, will be made only large enough to police our over-seas possessions and give us a mobile force in continental America of perhaps fifty thousand men—enough to take care of internal and border troubles.

This leaves about four hundred thousand troops to be raised from among the citizens of the United States, and it is here that the great differences of opinion become manifest. There are three principal methods by which these troops might be raised: namely, by introducing compulsory military service, by strengthening the state militia, or by using the present volunteer army system, with modifications, to raise a force of the required size in time of peace. Each of these methods has a strong backing. The latter is the so-called continental army plan, which is being advocated by the administration.

All military experts assert that compulsory military service is the only effective way to be prepared for war, and that the United States will never be safe against attack until this plan is adopted. The abstract argument in favor of compulsory service is practically perfect if you grant that the nation should be defended at all. For it must, then, be the duty of the citizens to defend it, and a duty is essentially compulsory. To wait until there is war and then rely upon volunteers for defense is in reality about as practicable as waiting until the country faces bankruptcy and then calling upon volunteers to pay taxes.

Compulsory service would probably mean that every able-bodied American male would serve one year of his life, probably the twenty-first year, as a soldier, and would thereafter be subject to call for military service. It is estimated that one year of compulsory service would give the United States an army of from 750,000 to a million men. Thus even six months of compulsory service, which would be enough training to make a fair soldier of a man, would probably give us the necessary force of four hundred thousand.

The chief practical objection urged against this plan is that it would take more men away from industry than were absolutely necessary for defense. This objection could probably be largely overcome by intelligent regulation. The real objection to the plan is that the American people do not want it. At least, so say all of the legislators, and the secretary of war and other high officials concur. They say that the American people would regard compulsory service as an infringement upon their liberty, and that they are not convinced of the necessity of such a step for national defense. So compulsory military service, while conceded by all to be the most practicable and effective step, is not actively supported by

There are a good many congressmen who would like to see our land forces increased by giving federal aid to the militia, thus encouraging

Chile Admits Armed Ships

(From "The Great European War and the Neutrality of Chile," by Alejandro Alvarez, Secretary General American Institute of International Law, member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague.)

enlistment in that body. This plan is supported by congressmen, as it would make them popular with the local militia. All students of the situation are agreed, however, that an effective army could not possibly be built up in this way. The constitution makes it impossible to put the state militia, as such, under federal control. It must remain under the control of forty-eight different states, and an army thus divided would violate the first principle of military organization, which is centralized control. The United States government could not insure itself in any way as to the efficiency or strength of state militia. It could merely subsidize these organizations, and trust them to do the rest.

The remaining plan under consideration is that which has been drawn by the administration and laid before the congressional committees. It has been called the continental army plan, and is simply a method for raising a volunteer army in time of peace.

This plan, in brief, proposes to raise four hundred thousand volunteers in three annual increments of 133,000 men each. The country would be divided up into districts, the present congressional districts probably being used, and each of them would be requested to furnish its quota of men. If the congressional districts were used as a basis, each of them would be required to furnish its percentage of 133,000 men annually. These men would be enlisted for three years and would be on furlough for three years.

During his three years of enlistment, however, this proposed volunteer would serve probably not more than two months a year. This period of annual service has been suggested by the secretary of war. He, however, states expressly that the details of the plan should be left open in the law, to be provided by regulation. The essentials of the plan are that the volunteers would enlist in time of peace and agree to serve for a few months or weeks every year until they had become competent soldiers, while for another period of years they would be subject to call.

The advocates of this plan depend upon the public sentiment in favor of national preparedness to insure sufficient enlistment. They believe that men would enlist in this force much more readily than in the militia, because the continental army would be a body for federal defense only, and could not be called upon for police duty as is the militia. There are about 129,000 men in the state militia. If a little more than three times this number enlist in the continental army, the desired force will be reached.

The objection to this plan is that it does not insure any force at all. There is also a drawback in the fact that it will become a sort of a rival to the state militia and that these two organizations may contend for men and money to the detriment of both. On the other hand, the provision that state and militia men may enlist in the continental army without change of rank may do much to obviate the latter difficulty.

The advocates of the continental army plan admit its drawbacks, but say that it is the best plan which can be drawn in view of the present state of public sentiment and the legal difficulties. This plan, however, will undoubtedly foster our growing nationalism. All sections will have a personal share and pride in this new volunteer army, and that alone will be worth millions. Had there been a continental army raised in this way in 1860 there could never have been civil war.

Lovely Woman, Heed Them Not!

There is no probability that Lovely Woman will allow herself to be influenced in the slightest particular by the stupid members of the inferior sex who in Virginia and Maryland seek to readjust her costume; and she should not. She has achieved grace, beauty and good sense in her garments. Never was she more becomingly attired than she is today; and that the equipment which it carries for this purpose does not change its status as a merchant ship, the status under which it sails, and that, consequently, the provisions which govern the auxiliary vessels of a squadron cannot be applied to it.

Ever since the outbreak of the European war the Government of Chile has been devoting its attention to the adoption of all measures which, while compatible with its neutrality, would allow it to continue its trade with European countries.

In accordance with this purpose, I sent word to your Excellency that my Government saw no objection to admitting to our ports, as merchant ships, such vessels as had been auxiliaries of belligerent naval forces and had subsequently resumed their character of merchant ships, whenever they should fulfill certain conditions guaranteeing the genuineness of their re-conversion.

"My Government applies today the same criterion in deciding the question that your Excellency has asked in the note to which I now reply.

"Chilean ports will receive merchant ships armed for self-defense when their respective Governments shall have previously communicated to ours the name of the vessel sailing under these conditions, and when the itinerary, the muster roll, the list of passengers and of cargo, as well as the accommodations and the equipment of the vessel shall prove that it is indeed a merchant ship and not designed to commit hostile acts nor to co-operate in the war operations of enemy fleets. If a merchant vessel shall arrive armed and this previous notice shall not have been given by its Government, such vessel shall be considered and treated as suspect. If, contrary to their declarations, these vessels should engage in war operations against unarmed merchant ships, they would then be considered and treated as pirates, since the Government of the country under whose flag they sail would, by not including them in its naval fleet, be considered as having formally declared them to be of an exclusively commercial character.

"ALEJANDRO LIRA."

Watch Mr. Henry Ford!

It looks as if it is just possible that those who made fun of and ridiculed Mr. Henry Ford and his peace ship, Oscar II., may be left laughing, while Mr. Ford scores.

For Mr. Ford has conceived the great idea of an industrial revolution, which would, after the war, turn all our munition plants to other profitable uses.

It will be remembered that Mr. Lloyd George recently pointed out that Great Britain's new munition plants would, when peace came, leave this country splendidly equipped for industrial activity.

Mr. Henry Ford has already indicated several ways in which munition plants may be converted to profitable uses. His favorite scheme is for making cheap agricultural engines.

Peace and an Engine

"There is the tractor engine for agricultural purposes," says Mr. Ford. "It can profitably be sold for £40 or less. It does not cost as much as the horses it displaces. It eats up only about 52 cents' worth of oil a day. It has a headlight which makes night work possible in busy seasons and in emergencies. It ought to be manned by three shifts, working eight hours to a shift. It is capable of revolutionizing farm operation and it increases farm profits; it helps to make farm work attractive and to keep young people out of the cities. Injure the foreign export business for ourselves? Let the best man with the best proposition get ahead; let us have competition—the kind of competition which lets patents alone and builds up industrial and world peace. That's it—peace."

Mr. Ford's peace ship "carries a suggestion for practical preparedness for peace to an economically throttled Europe," and an account in the *Survey* by one board his ship shows how his mind sets about it.

While crossing the Atlantic Henry Ford made no speeches, talked little and spent most of his time in his rooms mysteriously at work on plans which were not diplomatic but industrial. He was not trying to be a diplomat, was not attempting merely by reason of past successes as an inventor and captain of industry to turn his hand to tasks which belong to experts in other professions. The stupendous and simple fact that Henry Ford, idealist if you will, is carrying out this project as an inventor and industrial expert.

"It will be difficult for the public mind to make the adjustment necessary to understand that the peace expedition is an attempt to apply entirely new technique to the present crisis. It has nothing in common with secret diplomacy, it is not a movement open to the domination of the few and the camp following of the many; and it is, as a practical measure, far more than mere protest to governmental heads that they should desist from war, or an appeal to the deep and outraged instincts of private citizens of neutral and bellicose nations."

"Henry Ford sits up there in his rooms eating third-class food, because he says the first-class food is too rich for him, and turning out working plans for industrial peace. His sextant is made of brains and application. He is using these on the concrete problems involved in making protest and appeal for peace practical as immediate measures.

Mr. Ford in his cabin was turning over in his mind "one of the biggest problems with which we have to deal—the transportation problem and the reduction of costs caused in transportation. It is an especially conspicuous problem in the United States where the engines are so heavy but it is a world-wide problem as well. Why not join, as related issues, the industrial preparation for peace and the solution of some of the problems of transportation?"

Transportation Problems

"So right then and there Henry Ford began to invent a special type of engine, far lighter than the one now in use, an engine which will do all the work which other engines can do but with reduced cost and reduced waste."

"And here is the point which gonded him on to work out his plan without a day's loss of time; such engines will be profitable products for converted munition plants in Europe. He is using his sextant plans where they will be laid before hardened business men, to the point where they will appeal to non-idealistic munition manufacturers and those others who, whether non-idealistic or not, must struggle with unemployment crises when the war is over."

"The Ford peace ship is the first

practical expression in a move for international welfare work, using that phrase in its soundest, most democratic sense. And this move has been inaugurated by the man who dared to prove out the minimum wages and other social ideals which, the country over, were said to be foredoomed to failure."

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



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Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Romance Carved in Wood

By Garrett P. Serviss

THE enormous popularity of movies is an outgrowth of one of the strongest instincts of savages—the love of seeing stories and traditions represented in images and pictures. Sometimes the savage supplies, as well as he can, the element of motion by having his images carried about in procession.

But he is well content if he can have the pictured stories always in some conspicuous place before his eyes. The totem pole offers an opportunity for pictorial representation that has been fully improved among some of the Alaska Indian tribes.

The carved poles, as Lieutenant George T. Emmons points out in the American Museum Journal, preserve not only legends and traditions, but much of the life history of the tribes.

Very interesting is the work of the Tsimshian Indians, who seem to possess a particular degree of skill,



and whose artists have sometimes been employed by other neighboring tribes. Lieutenant Emmons says:

"These stories told in wood go back to the time when men and animals were supposed to be very close to one another, when they inter-married, and saw each other under a spell of witchery that made all appear human, except that the animals wore coats of fur which they could, at will, remove and appear in human form, or put on and become as animals."

Some of the wooden columns contain several stories told in carved figures, like the one shown in the photograph, which records no less than four stories, which could be read, no doubt with great delight and wonder, by the savages to whom the traditions and the symbolic figures were familiar. Similar poles may be seen in the American Museum of Natural History.

These stories as interpreted by an old Indian to Lieutenant Emmons are full of imaginative power, and as good, in their way, as the legends of any other primitive races, and not inferior to some of the "folk stories" that we have all of us listened to with delight when we were children. For instance, take this story of the mountain goats:

A long time ago, when the Kitksan tribe lived on the upper Skeena River, "before the great cold," which dispersed them, they used to go, after the end of the salmon season, to a great mountain, where they hunted mountain goats. On one of these occasions, when there was a great slaughter of goats, a young man who had taken some red paint along to paint his arrows for good luck, caught a kid whose life he spared, setting it free after having painted its horns red.

The next Spring two white-blanketed strangers appeared in the village, who excused themselves for refusing the hospitable offers of the Indians to feast on goats' flesh and other food, but who very cordially invited the whole community to visit their (the strangers') village, offering to serve as guides.

The invitation was accepted, and the next morning everybody set out under the lead of the strangers. They crossed the river and climbed the great mountain until they reached a broad, level place, in the midst of which stood a feast-house.

The visitors enjoyed a great banquet, and then the chief of their hosts began to dance and sing, strangely repeating the words: "I am shaking my hoofs over the mountain side," and at that the rock seemed to open and close again. But the Indians thought it was all magic intended for their entertainment, and when night came on they went to sleep on the outer edge of the platform on benches prepared for them.

But the young man who had spared the kid was drawn aside by a young stranger, who had his face painted red, and who asked him to share his sleep-fest.

ing bench on the other side of the platform.

In the middle of the night the strangers rose in silence and pushed their visitors over the precipice, and they were dashed to pieces. Only the young man was spared, and in the morning when he became aware of the sad fate of his friends his protector assured him that he need have no fear, and, taking off his shoes, which seemed to be hoofs, and putting them on the young hunter's feet, told him to jump fearlessly from cliff to cliff in descending the mountain, and when he reached the base to take off the shoes and leave them in a certain place where their owner could find them again.

A notable point in this story is the reference to "the great cold" which in ancient times had dispersed the people. Here seems to be a surviving tradition which may run back to an unknown antiquity in the history of that part of the world, preserving a dim memory of some extensive and disastrous climatic change.

The Barrier

By Jane McLean

I want you, Life, no matter what you bring!
If it be song, I'll raise my voice and sing,
If it be grief, I'll meekly bow the knee;
If it be sight, I'll read the stars and see:
If it be pain, I'll quaff the brimming bowl;
If it be joy, I'll give my heart and soul.
If it be death, coming with lips a thirst,
I shall be ready—but I want love first.

M. Clemenceau's Warning

M. Clemenceau, in the Homme Enchainé, says:

"I am not committing the wretched error of wishing to found the future on eternal hatred which could only prepare for a more or less risky renewal of extreme violence. In the ages that our children will not see there will be forgetfulness, for if the joy of memory is short-lived the happiest gift of man in the tumult of life is probably the tranquillising ease of amnesia."

"But we who are paying for incredible faults of character and ideas by holocausts such as the world had never before seen—we whose strength, which was not always sufficient, will be lessened precisely at the moment when the greatest effort of French reconstruction will be demanded of us—we should be betraying our dead, our glorious wounded, and our history if we allowed ourselves to drop from the grand effort we have made to win to the supreme cowardice of forgetfulness."

New Ideal Of Beauty

"It is a curious paradox that some girls who used to be considered pretty are now finding out that they are quite plain, while others who used to be considered plain are finding out that they are quite pretty," says Miss Shirley Kellogg in the Sunday Pictorial.

"The reason for this is not that they have altered; their faces and their figures are the same as they were a few short months ago. It is our national ideal of feminine beauty that has altered—and that is one of the most interesting of the minor revolutions effected by the war."

"The new war beauty is essentially

purposeful, restful—you might almost say resigned. There is something sculptural about it. But that is, perhaps, too cold a word, for it is full of warmth and sympathy. It comes from within rather than from without. It cannot be cultivated—it wells up. It reaches, perhaps, its highest form in the inspiring pictures of Britannia which you may find in the cartoons of Mr. Bernard Partridge."

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 21, 1916.
Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars	Market rate: 72.45
Shai Gold Bars	975 touch
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	per tael 1923
Sovereigns	buying rate, @ 2.8% Tls. 7.38
Exch. @ 72.7—Mex.	\$ 10.16
Peking Bar	375
Native Interest	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27%
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m.s.	%
4 m.s.	%
5 m.s.	%
Exchanges on Shanghai	60 d.s.
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 28.46
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T.	\$ 477
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2.8%
London	Demand 2.8%
India	T.T. 201
Paris	Demand 382%
New York	T.T. 64%
New York	Demand 64%
Hongkong	T.T. 73%
Japan	T.T. 77%
Batavia	T.T. 158

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m.s. Cds. 2.9%
London	4 m.s. Docr. 2.9%
London	6 m.s. Cds. 2.9%
London	6 m.s. Docr. 2.9%
Paris	4 m.s. 401%
New York	4 m.s. 65%

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH

£1 @ 2.75	£1 - Hk. Tls. 6.84
France 885 Hk. Tls. 1 - France 4.07	
Marks 1 - Marks 3.65	
Gold \$.62% Gold \$ 1 - Hk. Tls. 1.44	
Yen .80% Hk. Tls. 1 - Yen 1.35	
Euros 15 .15 - 1 - Rupees 2.19	
Roubles 128 .128 - 1 - Roubles 2.16	
Mex. \$ 1.50 .150 - 1 - Mex. \$ 1.50	
No quotation.	

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)
Mexican Dollars, 72.45
Chinese Dollars, 72.4125
On Peking, Demand, 105½
On Tientsin, Demand, 105¾
On Newchwang, Demand, 85½
On Hankow, Demand, 103½
On Chungking, Demand, 112
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¾
On Foochow, Demand, 95½
On Amoy, Demand, 71½
On Swatow, Demand, 56½
On Canton, Demand, payable in
small (Silver) Coins, 62½
On Canton, Demand, payable in
Notes of Bank of China, Canton,
72
On Canton, Demand, payable in
Canton (997) Taels, 86½
March 21, 1916.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, March 2.—Following were the prices realized at the rubber auction this week:
Sheet per pol. \$
Smoked Fine Ribbed ... @ 185-179
Smoked Good Ribbed ... 175-160
Smoked Fine Plain ... 179-168
Smoked Good Plain ... —
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed ... 174-167
Unsmoked Good Ribbed ... —
Unsmoked Fine Plain ... 168-160
Unsmoked Good Plain ... —
Crepe
Fine Pale Thin ... 186-180
Good Pale Thin ... 184-178
Good Pale Blanket ... 179
Good Brown Blanket ... 176-175
Fine Brown ... 180-178
Good Brown ... 170-187
Good Dark ... 160-140
Barky ... 159-135
Scrap
Virgin and Pressed ... 137
Loose ... —
Sheet
Cupwashing ... 167-154
London quotations:
Fine Pale Crepe ... 3s. 8d.
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet 3s. 7½d.
Catalogued for sale ... Pcs. 9,530
Gold ... Pcs. 5,250

In spite of the very large quantity of Rubber offered for sale yesterday, the demand throughout the day was steady for all grades at prices a few points above last week's. Fine pale Crepe was started at \$180 and fluctuated between this figure and \$186. Fine ribbed smoked Sheet

fluctuated between \$179-183, reaching occasionally \$184 and \$185 for picked lots. High prices were paid for good pale and fine brown Crepes, and there was a steady demand for lower grades at quotations. Next to no transactions were done in plain Sheet, sellers holding out for high limits. Large quantities of fine ribbed smoked Sheet were withdrawn, sellers holding out for higher prices.

The auction was continued this morning when prices were all round a couple of points below yesterday's. The demand was slightly easier, but most of the Rubber offered today was sold. There are about 300 tons offered privately to be dealt with this afternoon.

Banks' buying rate on London 3 m.s. ... 2s. 4½d.
Banks' buying rate on London demand ... 2s. 4½d.
Banks' buying rate on New York demand ... 56½d.
(Meyer and Measor.)

Batu Anam Rubber Estates

Pay 12 p.c. for the Year
We are informed by Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., general managers of the Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd., that at a meeting of the board of directors held on March 21, it was resolved to recommend at the forthcoming annual meeting on April 10, 1916, the payment of a final dividend of 7 tael cents per share, making 12% for the year ended December 31, 1915, to shareholders on record on April 10, 1916.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 21, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Yangtze Ins. \$300.00
Union Ins. \$1,005.00
Shai Lands (6 Shares) Tls. 104.00
Sumatra Tls. 11.00
Langkats (25 Shares) Tls. 38.00
Langkats Tls. 38.25
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Almas X.D. Tls. 17.80
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.10
Butes Tls. 2.12½
Shai Pahangs Tls. 2.50
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.10
Tarah Merah Tls. 14.50
Tarah Merah Tls. 14.75
Consolidated Tls. 5.07½
Direct Business Reported
China Import and Export
Lamber Co. Tls. 100.00
Trams "B" Tls. 95.75
Dominions Tls. 18.50
Shai Malays (Ord.) Tls. 7.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, March 21, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Taiping Tls. 3.40 cash
Butes Tls. 2.10 cash
Butes Tls. 2.12½ cash
Langkats Tls. 35.25 cash
Central \$7.50 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.15 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.10 cash
Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.60 cash
Consolidated Tls. 5.05 cash
Trams Tls. 95.00 cash
Semawangs Tls. 24.00 March
Direct
Java C'dated Tls. 24.00 cash
Trams Tls. 95.50 cash
Tarah Merah Tls. 14.75 cash
Tarah Merah Tls. 15.00 cash
Yangtze Ins. \$300.00 cash
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 93.00 cash
Bukits Tls. 7.25 cash
Butes Tls. 2.12½ cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.00 cash
Kaiping Tls. 11.75 cash
Semambus Tls. 2.20 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY
Registered in England, Hongkong,
Japan, the Philippines and the
Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment,
Educational and Partnership
Policies issued on world-wide
terms without unnecessary
restrictions.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for
the above company, are prepared to
grant policies against Fire on Foreign
and Native Risk at Current
Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, March 10.—Messrs.
Moxon and Taylor write as follows in
their weekly share market report:

The week under review has seen a
fair volume of business.

With Shanghai a small Cotton busi-

ness has been put through at rates

somewhat higher than last week.

Rubber is steady at 3s. 7½d. per lb,

and a few transactions have been put

through in Dollar Rubber stocks from

Singapore.

Banks—Hongkong Banks after

business at \$790 receded slightly to

\$787½, but have again recovered,

closing firmer at the former rate.

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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital \$1,200,000 Reserve Fund 1,300,000 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Gresham, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking

Bangkok Iloilo Panang

Batavia Ipoh Fuket

Bombay Karachi Rangoon

Calcutta Klang Saigon

Canfon Kobe Seremban

Cebu Kulala-Lumpur Singapore

Colombo Madras Shanghai

Delhi Malacca Sourabaya

Foochow Manila Taiping

Haliphong Medan (F.M.S.)

Hankow New York Tientsin

Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanil Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtsi Singapore

Djibouti Noumen Tientsin

Pondichery Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papete

Hankeou Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

In FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais;

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin,

Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and

Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT, Gouverneur

Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisenne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposit accounts to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:

Sterling £1,500,000 & 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

\$33,000,000

U.S. \$7,460,000

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GEN. VILLA IS TRAPPED NEAR BABRICORA LAKE

His Final Subjection Now Depends on Whether Carranza's Men Stand Firm

(Reuter's Agency War Service) El Paso, March 19.—A wireless message states that Villa is trapped near Babricora Lake. Everything depends on President Carranza's troops holding his end.

Army on War Footing

New York, March 15.—An American force has crossed the Mexican border in pursuit of General Villa.

The United States Senate has agreed to the placing of the United States army on a war footing. A large number of troops have been concentrated on the Mexican border with headquarters at Columbus, New Mexico, the scene of the raid that brought about the determination to intervene.—*Nich-Nich.*

Three U.S. Armies

San Francisco, March 14.—The American expeditionary force will be divided into three armies. One army will proceed from Columbus, N.M., and another from El Paso. The force which will take the Juarez route will have to march through the street of that town, and the commander of the Mexican forts there has refused permission for the passage of the troops. The American commander is still trying to arrange the matter.

One commander of the Mexican forces has requested the United States army to postpone the invasion into Mexico for two weeks, saying that Villa and his force are being now besieged by General Carranza's army and that Villa will be captured by the Carranza forces soon.

His request, however, has been refused by the American army. It is said that General Villa plans to proceed into the mountains and then go south, to make the pursuit of the Americans more difficult. General Pershing has established headquarters at Columbus. The number of the American troops now on the way to Mexico is 15,000. Unless the militia is mobilized the United States can despatch only 33,000 soldiers to Mexico on short notice.—*Aash.*

Foreigners Leave Mexico

San Francisco, March 14.—The U.S. Department of War has decided that the expeditionary force will march into Mexico from Columbus. Trains carrying war munitions and provisions are arriving there day and night. Many Americans and other foreigners are leaving Mexico.

Zeebrugge Attacked By Allied Aircraft

65 Machines Do Great Damage To German Aerodrome; Only One Raider Wounded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 20.—The Admiralty announces that early this morning a combined force of approximately 50 British, French and Belgian aeroplanes and seaplanes, accompanied by fifteen fighting machines, attacked the German seaplane station at Zeebrugge and the aerodrome at Houtdale near Zeebrugge. Considerable damage appears to have been done. The machines, on an average, each carried 200 lbs. of bombs. They all returned safely, but one Belgian officer was seriously wounded.

Paris, March 20.—A communiqué says that the Allies' air-raid on Zeebrugge took place at 4 o'clock in the morning. Nineteen French machines participated. The aviation-ground attacked was at Houtdale, six miles eastward of Ostend.

Amsterdam, March 20.—Allied airmen have bombed Zeebrugge.

SAM HUGHES IN LONDON

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 20.—The Rt. Hon. Colonel Sir Sam Hughes has arrived in London.

Germans Are Anxious For Safety of Dvinsk- Vilna Rai way Lines

Endeavor to Cross Shara For Co-operation With Troops At Baranovitchi

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 20.—Military critics consider that the German reconnetering in the Sventzian region shows nervous tension and expectation of attack against vulnerable spots in their line. Repeating the program of last Autumn they endeavor by a series of skirmishes to insure the Dvinsk-Vilna Railway on their right flank and rear from our attack from the direction of Sventzian.

The enemy's advance at Lipsk shows attempts to cross the River Shara, thus enabling co-operation with their troops at Baranovitchi from the south.

An official communiqué states that the Russians are seventy miles west of Erzeroum. The Turks, under German officers, are reported to be hastily entrenching along the line from Kiresin, through Karachissar to Silvas.

Tens of thousands of civilians have been impressed by the military for the war. The gunners are being brought from the Dardanelles. We captured two more guns in the district of Mamahatun.

Peking, March 18.—The following official communiqué from Petrograd, dated March 17, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legion:—In the region of the Red Cross Society has now 50 motor ambulance boats for Mesopotamia.

TILBURY DOCK FIRE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 20.—There has been a serious fire on the steamer Ghazee (5,086 tons), which is lying in Tilbury Dock, having left Calcutta on January 28.

The Chinese watchman shot by robbers Monday night died early yesterday morning at the Shantung Road hospital. An inquest was held yesterday at which the man's death-bed statement was read.

The watchman's name was Zau Ching-pang. He said that he was employed by a banker who lives in the alleyway off Foothill Road where the Ling Sing Kee opium shop is situated. When the four robbers entered the shop the watchman heard outcries. As he came up the robbers rushed out of the shop and ran off down the alleyway. The watchman followed blowing his whistle. Hearing the sound the brigands turned and shot, two bullets entering the watchman's chest and one penetrating the stomach. He said he only heard three shots.

The robbers escaped with money and opium worth \$8,000.

Ambulance Boats For Mesopotamia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 20.—The Red Cross Society has now 50 motor ambulance boats for Mesopotamia.

MINE CARS ROCK DRILLS EXPLOSIVES HAMMER DRILLS ROCK CRUSHERS HOISTING ENGINES AIR COMPRESSORS COAL MINING MACHINERY LABORATORY EQUIPMENT DIAMOND CORE DRILLS FOR PROSPECTING

MERCIER IS WARNED ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Will Be Sternly Prosecuted If He Raises 'Unjustified Hopes' As To Issue

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 20.—Baron von Bissing, Governor-General of Belgium, in a long and threatening letter against the political statements made in Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letters, says that it is quite inexcusable for Cardinal Mercier to raise unjustified hopes regarding the issue of the war. Baron von Bissing warns Cardinal Mercier that, in the event of any further political activity, he will be sternly prosecuted.

E. Asiatic Co. Sells Norway Motor Ships

(Reuter's Service)

Copenhagen, March 20.—Norway has purchased three motor ships from the East Asiatic Company for £500,000.

Ambulance Boats For Mesopotamia

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Britain Proposing Total Prohibition Of Many Luxuries

Even Dominions and Colonies Will Not Be Permitted To Send Them

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
To sell within their Salerooms
on Friday, the 24th inst.
at 10 a.m.

Substantial Household Furniture
Single and Double Brass
Mounted Bedsteads, Dressing
Tables, Washstands, Bevelled
Edged Mirror Wardrobes, Book
Cases, Letter Files, Desks,
Dining Tables, Chairs, Side-
boards, Cellareries, Drawing
Room Suites, Jardinières, Type-
writing Desks, Crockery, etc.,
etc., etc.

AND
A Long Line of useful sundries
NOW ON VIEW.

Have You Sampled
the finest
Fresh Cream Cheese
made in town?
You're sure to like it,
so 'phone 4740
for orders

9042

French Government Loans

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE is receiving, as formerly, and at best exchange obtainable, subscriptions for either the Bonds or the Obligations de la Defense Nationale.

9142

A. D. C.
EXTRAORDINARY NOTICE

"Pursuit of Pamela"

A THIRD PERFORMANCE
of the above Comedy will be given
On Saturday, 25th March
at 9 p.m. Sharp

9124

Booking opens at Moutrie's
Today, March 22nd
The Public are notified that all
Seats booked and not taken up in
24 hours will be resold.

9125

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations,
Limited.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Nanking Road, on Friday, the 31st March, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 31st March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.
Shanghai, 15th March, 1916.

9056

1284, BROADWAY
TELEPHONE No. 1025
YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers', Architects', Builders' Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.
Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

Business and Official Notices

O'BILL KHAYSMITH

XXXXIX
"How long, in infinite Pursuit?"

Of This and That endeavour and dispute?

Better be merry with the fruitful Grape

Than sadden after none or bitter, Fruit."

FOSTER'S FAMOUS "BUGLE BRAND" GUINNESS STOUT JUST ARRIVED

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Wine Merchants

Willard

We and No Others

are equipped to give expert service on starting and lighting batteries. Ask us for a list of the others and get acquainted with Willard service at the same time. A suggestion might help you.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

THE CATHAY LACE Co.
19, NANKING ROAD

Respectfully beg to announce to the residents of Shanghai that they have opened business at the above address with a select stock of Silks, Hand-made Laces and Embroideries.

Everything of first-class quality and at moderate prices.
Inspection invited; satisfaction guaranteed.

8943

The Secret of Success in China

IF YOU HAVE BRANDED GOODS TO SELL IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

We write, design, and insert advertisements in the leading newspapers throughout the East. We employ expert translators and the best native artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?
Our Representative Calls on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.
1a, Jinkee Road. TEL. 3449.

For Sale by Auction

The Steam Tug "Peipo" as she now lies alongside the Hotung Bund, Tientsin. The particulars of this Tug are as follows:-

Manageress,
Mrs. B. GREEN,
9123

Will open at 11.30 a.m. on Wednesday, March 22nd. All profits will be given to War Relief Funds. It is therefore hoped that Allies and Friendly Neutrals will render generous support.

The sale will take place on Saturday, the 29th April, 1916, at the Offices of the Under-signed, at 12 noon.

WILLIAM FORBES & CO.

Victoria Road,
Tientsin.

9138

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai

(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

Riding Breeches a Speciality

25th March, 1916

ENTRIES for all events close at 6 o'clock p.m. on To-day, 22nd March, 1916, at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary,

International Recreation Club.

8994

NOTICE

WE regret to have to notify our customers that, owing to the increased cost of Provisions, coupled with increased freight on same, we are reluctantly compelled to advance our retail prices from 1st April next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.,

Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, March 20, 1916.

9130

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

24, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

1117

Telephone 3809.

9062

Amusement Advertising

will be found on

Page 9

Telephone 3809.

9062

MOTOR WEST 1090?
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

Excellent rooms at

moderate rates—

with or without board

Mrs. Nazer, 82, N. Soochow Rd.

Houseboat for Hire

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full

board. Good table. Centrally

situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"

Telephone 3482

9146

LADY steno-typist desires position willing to start at once, with any salary. Apply to Box 471, THE CHINA PRESS.

9145-M-24

BRITISH LADY (widow) seeks position as manageress of hotel, or matron of school or institution. A capable and energetic housekeeper, with long experience in the East. Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.

9071-M-22

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED EXPORT MAN, neutral, seeks position with reliable firm as manager of export department or chief assistant. Apply, stating terms, to Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS.

9145

TO LET, with excellent board and attendance, double and single bedrooms near Bund. Lift and phone. Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA PRESS.

9135

TO LET, a flat of two large rooms, with veranda, bathroom and kitchen attached. Apply to 56, Range Road.

9136-M-24

WELL-FURNISHED Front Room, with small room, bathroom, balcony attached, and board. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Melbourne House, 12a, Quinsan Gardens.

9134

TO LET, from 15th June for three months, a well-furnished ideal summer residence, tennis, stables— Avenue Joffre. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.

9141

TO LET, at 7, Carter Road, excellent furnished bed-sitting rooms, facing south, with bathroom attached. Also well-furnished attic rooms, with or without board. Verandah, garden, telephone, tram station. Terms very moderate.

9144-M-24

TWO rooms with bathroom and veranda, suitable for married couple. Cosy single room and attic. Superior home, 6, Quinsan Gardens.

9105-M-25

TO LET, very large rooms, well-furnished, with or without board. Apply to 36, Yuhang Road.

9078-M-28

NOS. 8 and 11, Quinsan Gardens. Rooms facing Park, with all comforts. No. 11.

9070-M-31

AT Peitaiho, furnished room and board, preferably in missionary's family, wanted for the season. Please state terms. Apply to Box 464, THE CHINA PRESS.

9125-M-22

9144

FURNISHED HOUSE to let, 5 months, Western district, 2 minutes from tram. Modern conveniences, garage, conservatory, vegetable and flower garden. Good home for the summer. Available April 21st. Apply to Box 470, THE CHINA PRESS.

9144-M-24

9144

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from 15th June for three months, a well-furnished ideal summer residence, tennis, stables— Avenue Joffre. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.

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